Amusements and Meetings Co-night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE-" Lawn Tennis." BIJOU OFFRA HOUSE.—"LAWN HOUSE.
BROOM'S THE TIRE.—" Pacific."
BROOM'S THE TIRE.—" Pacific."
JALY'S THEATRE.—" Needles and Pius."
HAVERLY'S MIBLO 8 GARDEN.—" Enchairment."
HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—" King Lear."
HAVERLY'S 1448 STREET FIBEATRE.—" Frince Actimet."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Haze! Kirke."
PARK TREATRE.—2—Clara Morris; 8—" The Legion of House." SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES-" The Ruilroad Car Condoctor."
STANDARD THEATER—" Sharps and Fints."
UNION SQUARE THEATER—" Duper Rochat."
WALLACK'S IMEATER—" The Gov nor."

AQUARIUM—Entertainment.
CHEREGING HALL—P disarments Concert.
MADISON AVENTE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Fair.
MASONIC HALL—Lecture.
METHOSOLATAN CONCRET HALL—Concert.
SAKONY'S GALLERY—STRIBARD AT EXHIBITION.
STEINWAY HALL—'La Pannathon de Fausi."
11TH REGINENT ARMONY—Fair.

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A new novel by Walter Bosche and Jimes Ries. "The Chap-isin of the Floor," in Andrews a American Queen.

ALDERNEY BRAND CONDENSED MEA DAVIS COLLAMORE & Co., no. 921 Broadway, office 218 no. Fish and Dessert Sets. tros. Venetian Glass.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Pustage specia the United States.

New Dork Daily Eribung

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1880.

-. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign - The Greek claims are receiving atten-rived in Mexico.

Domestic,-Electoral Colleges were held probably in all the States except Georgia yest rday; the election of Garfield was no doubt completed in due form; in this State John Jacob Aster was appointed one of the measengers, ---- There are six inches of snow on the ground at A sany, N. Y. ... Several changes are expected in the staff of the United States Army. Secretary Schurz, of the Interior Department, in his annual report states that the the removal of the Poscas from the Indian Terriprinneements with the Baltimore and Olio Railroad

Senate Committee on the Treatment of the Insane. The Park Commissioners postponed action in regard to the proposed Central Park site. The Senate Committee n Cities continued its inquiry. = == Five of the delayed ocean steamer- arrived. Brockway, the forger, has made a confession and engrander. - The trial of Augustus Leighton for marder was continued yesterday. = Robert H. Berdell made a statement his truebes === A fair was opened in the Madisen Avenue Congregational Church. silver dollar (41212 grains) 87.43 cents. Stocks opened weak and depressed, were feverish and flac- twenty candidates in New-Hampshire with tuating, and closed excited and strong.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler and clearing weather, followed by partly cloudy or clear and warmer weather. There mometer yesterday: Highest, 38°; lowest, 30°; average, 34%.

If the obscure crevice into which Mr. Wm. news might be gently broken to him that General Garfield was yesterday formally elected President of the United States.

In the Deau murder case, yesterday, the murderer obliged the jury and spectators with an imitation of the swift razor-stroke with which the deed was done. This was, apparently, out of simple eagerness to tell the whole truth, and when he had erded he burst

The list of the gifts of Mrs. Waleria Stone, of Boston, which are made from the estate left by her husband, and divided among various colleges, religious societies, etc., is an interesting one. Several hundred thousand dollars are devoted to charitable and benevolent at their disposal, they had forced an extra objects.

The day after that on which the thirty-five electoral votes of New-York were cast for Garfield and Arthur is not a bad day to remember that John Kelly was ready to steal these votes for General Hancock. This is an episode in Mr. Kelly's life which he will be glad, at no distant point in the future, to see forgotten; but he is not likely to be gratified. -

The Senatorial inquiry into the abuses of insane asylums began yesterday, and much interesting testimony was taken. Dr. E. C. Spitzka and Dr. Hammond, the only witnesses, were beard at length. Dr. Hammend urged the enlargement of the present system of supervision by increasing the number of Commissioners of Lunney to three, or even four.

An assistant-engineer of the Health Department has been examining 155 new houses in Yorkville and Harlem, and finds a deplorable condition of plumbing, sewer connections, etc. A similar examination of new and cheap dwellings in Brooklyu and other suburbs would probably show the same result. These small houses for low rents are usually built a block at a time, too often by sweller in the hottest spot in this latitude. Sweller in the hottest spot in this latitude. Ithan 48,000 rather than more. The actual figure around the returned to dry land, and the best special to the stream. They returned to dry land, and the best special to the stream of the Site Committee has as-

figure. On the outside they are made neat and inviting; on the inside the commonest precautions against disease and death are dein which there are not even the commonest Harlem. While the city is stretching out so rapidly, every means should be used to prevent the erection of unhealthy houses, especially for the poorer classes, who are usually too ignorant to protect themselves.

Perhaps the most singular instance of indifference to duty on the part of Presidential electors ever seen in our history, was given yesterday in Georgia. The electors had been notified to meet, but did not do so, and if the of the State will be lost to Hancock. There is talk now of a meeting next Wednesday, which is an absurdity, as the law distinctly prescribes the first Wednesday of the month. The only instance on record at all like this is the well-known Wisconsin case, where in heavy snow-storm. When the vo e came to be bate out of order, and declared the result, tiptoe. giving the vote of Wisconsm to General Fremost, for whom it had been cast. It may be College should meet, having regard to the fact that the people of the State voted, and the failure to have the vote properly recorded was due to the negligence of their servants. the Georgia voters and the men they elected. In Indiana the full vote was given to General Garfield, as was foreshadowed some time sinc .

The Republicans of Maine can claim no credit, and will claim none, for doing their plain duty as honest men. But it will cause their opponents no moral harm to be reminded more than once of the situation in which they would find themselves, if the Republicans should only follow the precedents set for them a year ago by the Garcelon Government. Nearly 1,400 votes, as a Maine letter elsewhere shows, evidently intended for General Plaisted, were returned with blanders in the initials, given name, etc. Now, the Republicans could claim that they were justified in throwing out these votes, not only by the precedent set by the Fusionists, but by an almost unbroken line of precedents before that time. No election, however, was ever reversed in Maine by such means, and the Fusionists were the first to make the attempt by enforcing some technicalities and inveating others against Republicans, while leaving every successful Democrat his place in spite of technicalities. The Republicans knew that in electing Governor Davis by such means they would defeat the will of the people. Therefore a majority of one vote, as Senator Blaine predicted in his dispatch County Waterford, Iroland, is reported to be to THE TRIBUNE, will be as good as a major-"armed to the toets." = Captain Eads has ar- ity of 1,400. Again, the Republicans could have resisted the retroactive clause in the constitutional amendment electing the Goverpor by a plurality, but they spurned the suggestion. In both cases they did only their duty, but parties do not always do their duty!

When the fathers of the Republic pro-"qualities adapted to the station, and act-"favorable to deliberation "-there , were over an excited contest for the appointmentand the "combinations" which "govern alive? "choices" cannot always be described as "judicious." In Vermont it took twenty-one ballots to elect a messenger, and there were similar rivalries elsewhete. This was, in most instances, all that the electoral colleges accu-H. Barnum has wriggled can be found, the ally decided of themselves. The work they do long ago ceased to have any reality except in the one respect that it opens the door for technical blunders which may, some day, be used to overturn an election.

A YEAR AGO.

Last year at this time our Democratic friends were almost as busy as they are now discussing the policy which their party in Congress ought to pursue in order to recover what tend to be ruled by the meanest and most the November elections of that year had shown them they had lost in public confidence. It was the first Congress in twenty years in which they had control of both branches; and in order to lose no time in getting control of the Senate patronage and satisfying the hungry cormorants who were waiting for the petty offices session in the spring, by refusing necessary appropriations. They had come in with a great bounce, promising all sorts of reforms and threatening to stop the wheels of government unless their demands were complied with by the Executive, and the veto power was practically surrendered by the President. They had run a very short course; had furnished the usual amount of scandal in their greed for the offices just fallen into their hands; had made their demands upon the President, and been met by calm and determined veto; had swaggered, threatened and bullied, and-backed down. To gain a little time in the possession of a few paltry places in the Senate they had made themselves ridiculous and done themselves irreparable damage. The November elections were a startling revelation to them of the fatal mistake of the extra session. There was no one so blind as not to see it. It was because they had been made aware

of their blunders, and particularly of the stupendons blander of Congress in letting itself loose upon discourse, that they all fell to advising Congress what to do and what not to do in order to retrieve their lost ground. On all hands it was felt that there had been too much talking in Congress, and from every

to keep the cost down to the lowest possible | But there was a Presidential election a little | intelligent Southern men who are not active way shead, and there was great dauger partisans. But their difficulty is a prevalent that the propensity for President-mak- lack of moral courage. They are brave enough ing which is liable at such times to in battle. But the courage which calmiy con- be allayed if he would consider that it is albe indulged would so overcome the frents hostile clamor, conscious of honest pur- ready connected with the Hadson River, Har-Brooklyn can find blocks on blocks of houses party leaders that they could not re- pose and wise reasons—how many Southern lem and New-Haven roads from the North strain themselves from mischief. Then men will show that they possess it? If each and East, and from the Grand Central "traps," and the same is doubtless true of there was great fear in the minds of the man waits for his neighbor, the flerce heat of Depot; that all the Elevated roads, as well more discrect that there would be tampering another season of political strife will soon melt as the north and south horse-car lines, will be other practical question, and that they could damage. Of investigations they had had a sattety. They had enjoyed the indefatigable The roaring mob which is the tool of the dema-Glover for a whole session, and seen him constantly making capital for their opponents, and they wanted no more of him. had sent out the Potter Committee and been letter of the law is followed, the eleven votes | hoisted by the Cipher mine which it exploded, and they were sick of that policy. They had pursued John I. Davenport, and at every step in that inquiry been sorry they ever started upon it. And yet there was danger that some statesman's zeal might outrun his discretion, and other investigations be 1856 the assembling of the Electoral proposed. They were on the thinnest of thin College was delayed for a day by a ice, and the leaders felt the imperative need of going slow. So they laid their fingers on counted, the Vice-President decided all de- their lips and said "S-s-h!" and walked on It didn't do. They played the unusual game

uncommonly well all through the session, but a question whether Congress would not even it was too late. They had already been found new count the Georgia vote if the Electoral ont. All their cunning availed them nothing. The reverses of November, 1879, became a disastrous rout a year later. So now they are on another tack. Silence not having saved them, they have taken again to chattering. It is chiefly a question to be settled between Last year they did not dare broach the subject of currency, tariff or civil service reform. This year they are ready for anything; chiefly, however, to discuss civil service reform, which they think offers the best chance for political capital. The organs that were deprecating discussion of any living issue a twelvementh ago, for feur of injuring the party, are now up in arms and eager for an agitation of the subject of reform in the publie service. The prespect, accordingly, is that the statesmanship of the party will break out with all sorts of plans of reforms immediately on the opening of Congress, with a probability that none will be adopted, if, indeed, any of them ever comes to a vote. The only advantage to be guined to the country will be in the disclosure the party will make of its comprehension of public affairs and its ability to administer the Government if it should have the opportunity. The coming short session bids fair to be a great deal livelier than the preceding one. It is worth remarking that the party never addresses itself to any question, be it slavery, rebellion, public service, with any higher view than the persons to the square mile. In regions having reconstruction, currency, tariff or the partisan advantage to be gained. It will be a population of over 80,000,000, The Economis interesting to observe their treatment of the says, "the permanent danger is as great as it new hobby, and the various plans of reform proposed. We shall be glad to see a single one emanating from the party now dominant in Congress that does not begin and end in The pressure for load is so severe that the land the simple effort to strengthen themselves and cripple their adversaries.

THE SOUTHERN OPPORTUNITY.

nounced the electoral system almost perfect gone; that bitter and crushing defeats in war for as the Indian statesmen can see, it is irbecause, in the words of the "Feederalist," the have left manks never to be effaced; that the remediable. In spite of their poverty, the immediate election of the President would be stupid leaders who persuaded them to reject people increase with marvellous rapidity. Mi-Pacific railroads are in good condition, and opposes made "by men most capable of analyzing the and resist reconstruction only brought worse gration from the overcrowded districts to others serrows upon them; and that every scheme to is prevented by the institutions of the country, tory == The grain merchanis of Baltimore made . ing under circumstances favorable to gain political control in this country for a "the native preferring life on the verge of star-"deliberation, and to a judicious combi- party essentially Southern and sectional has "yation, life on one insufficient meal a day, to westerday which will prove at an increase in elevanation of all the reasons and induce- failed and must fail. Probably there are not a "exile from his own district, which is in his feeltor rates. __Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Boston, matter to govern by institution of the first the South who do eing his only home, where his relatives and by institution of the first the North is going to remain solid a cost fallows all light? their choice," they did not dream that in | not see that the North is going to remain solid these days the words would read almost like just so long as the South attempts to be solid, W. A. Handwood testified yesterday before the the language of burlesque. The electoral or to pursue any policy that has the appearance overcrowding of population is due to the virsystem has become a mere recording machine, of sectionalism. "Why not I" they say to each thes and excellences of the Government which and yet a machine so Hable to get out of other in these hours of calm reflection; "we Great Britain has given to India. Foreign and order and break down the very work it was "should never have yielded the control in pol- intestine wars have been stopped, marshes have set to do, that its every movement is watched "ities, if we had conquered in war. The been drained, many epidemics have been supwith keen anxiety, and when it has accom- "victors do not often lay down their arms to pressed or brought within control, infanticide plished the task in safety the whole country "the vanquished. So long as sectional divi- has been prohibited, and property has been breathes freer. The only "station" now "sions remain, our defeat is inevitable." They made secure. But all these things have greatly considered by the electoral colleges is that see, too, that the Democratic party is regarded accelerated the increase of a population natuof the messenger who shall carry the certifi- at the North as essentially a Southern party. rally most prolific. The problem presented by cate to Washington. This is a literal fact. Its brains and will are at the South, and nearly these statements is one of intense interest, and General Grant made a brief address at Chick- His "qualities" are "analyzed" with great all the electoral votes and seats in Congress it is not strange that public opinion in England ering Hall, - Gold value of the legal-tender engerness, under circumstances not always upon which it can count. Without the South, is much occupied with it. But there surely party could not live a week. But what object

This question they are now asking them-Democracy as an essentially Southern party, the Republicans will win forever. No matter what may happen; no matter what new issue ! may be found or what new trick may be tried. while the record of the Democratic party is remembered, while its utter dependence upon Southern sectionalism for existence is so apparent, and its unspeakable infamy, the result of the crimes to which its managers have resorted, is recalled, so long will the Republican party prevail. There is no vindictive feeling behind this. Northern men wish most heartily to see the South prosper. But they do not inknavish Northern men simply to please a Solid South. It does not seem to the North that a party utterly incapable and unworthy, shameless, unprincipled, and odous, ought to be preterred merely because those who failed in the

rebellion adhere to it. At this time, therefore, there is a natural inelination, among intelligent men at the South, to break away from that "putrid temmis-"cence," the Democratic party. The disposition is more general than ever before to look at the Republican party, its policy and its measures, with some degree of candid appreciation. Not a little of this feeling appeared after the defeat of 1876, and much more when troops were withdrawn, and the Southern people were asked to manifest their good faith by their works. Still more exists now, because honorable and sensible men at the South are conscious that the conduct of the Scuthern people has not been such as to entitle them to the confidence which they desired. They have not suppressed lawlessness. They have not protected all citizens in the equal enjoyment of their rights. They have not been content to seek the share of inflaence in National affairs which an honest vote and an honest count would give them. All decent Southern men know these things, and feel ashamed of them. The success of the Republican party, under the circumstances, seems to them not only natural and inevitable, but just. They begin to Jonot whether real growth and prosperity can come to the Southern States until the wild, reckless, lawless, and desperate men who make the Democratic party what it is can be restrained and put down; until the Republican policy of strict and equal enforcement of all laws can be

with the currency; for they knew that the away all calm and reasonable determinations. party had no coherence upon that or any The selfish schemers who have led the South so long to its ruin will make haste to get up not touch it without doing their own party new strife about something, in order to retain their hold upon sectional pride and prejudice. gogue will again begin to frighten sober Southern men into silence. Their own passions and fears and empty hopes will be kindled again. Once more the dream of Southern triumph in the government of the Union will be revived. used by persons driving to the Fair; that the will present the work to the American public to-Then the golden opportunity will have passed once more, and the unhappy South will be half st. is no greater than that between Fiftyinsensibly committed again to another four years of sectional agitation, senseless partisanship, slavery to demagogues, lawlessness, disgrace, and defeat. The sensible Southern men, who clearly see

what ought to be done, and better begin to do it now. Public opinion is plastic at present. Much can be done to mould it. A few brave men can create for the South a new era of prosperity, progress, and honor. But the chance will have passed if they wait a little longer.

THE HORRORS OF INDIA. In this country, where millions of acres of marvellously fertile land are waiting for an occupant and cultivation, it is hard to realize that there are other parts of the earth where famine has become the normal and constant condition because of excessive population. A lecture recently delivered at Edinburgh by W. W. Hunter, Director of Statistics for the Goveroment of India, is commented upon by The It is difficult to conceive of a much more gloomy picture. . Hunter has all official tuformation at his disposal he has every interest in making out a pleasing case; and he has often shown himself something of an optimist; yet if his account is correct. In its is glowly apreaching a position in which the people will be unable

His lecture shows that white France, a rich country which considers itself fully populated, and does not actually rause food enough for its people, even when crops are excellent, as they are this year, has only 150 inhabitants to the square mile, the population of British India, excluding Assam and British Burmah, is 243 to the square mile. But there are large districts ing. In thirteen districts of Northern india. equal in size to Ireland, the population is more than 680 to the square mile. In some strictly rural districts of Bengal the population is 1,280 " was in Ireland before the population declined." The people have no resource but the land. Only one-twentieth of them dwell in towns. cannot be allowed any test nor shifting of cultivation. The foresis have been used up, and the use of manure for fael has become so general that the land cannot be sustained. In ceedingly important that the late defeat should not be barren. They realize just now quite clearly the monstrous folly of their leaders for twenty years past. They see that slavery has gone; that bitter and crushing defeats in war have left marks never to be effaced; that the

It is the British belief that this trightful without obeying the will of the South, that must have been some lack of wisdom, organizing faculty, or humanity in the Government have intelligent Southern men in keeping it under which this frightful condition has been developed. Civilization is a failure that cannot lift a people above the feeling that escape from selves seriously. They see that, against the postilence, war, infanticide, and barbatism is not a blessing. In India, according to these accounts, the condition of the people is worse and more hopeless tean it was when they were slaughtered by disease and slaughtered each other at the rate of many millions yearly. If this is the best that British organization, British capital and science, and British government can do for that vast Empire, nearly as large as all Europe west of the Russian and Turkish borders, the failure is a most melancholy one.

A SLUGGISH COMMITTEE.

The World's Fair Commissioners have formally laid before the Park Commission their preposterous plan for the demolition of the city's pleasure ground, and are now waiting, probably, for a formal refusal before astonishing the public with some tresh scheme. If the committee were composed of gentlemen who were likely to profit by experience, they would satisfy themselves before selecting a second site of their ability to get possession of it. The plan of holding an International Exhibition in three places, one on each side of the Park and one to the north of it, has the merit of novelty. The completion of the Museum of Natural History in one of these places would be an advantage in itself, although a building four stories high has not beretofore been considered an appropriate structure for the purposes of a World's Fair. Even if the Fair should climb up stairs, and extend from the basement to the attic, it would hardly be advisable to pay \$1,500,000 for floor space which would not accommodate a single department; especially when it is huilt upon one of the most inaccessible points on Manhattan Island.

Meanwhile the committee would do well to remind itself that Port Morris lies where it did in April, 1879, when the former Site Committee recommended it and gave substantial reasons for their choice. The selection of this site would interfere with no existing lines of travel, and choke up no costly avenues. It would stir up no hornets' nest of property holders, who have large hopes of bailding and improvement during the three years to come. It would not give a monopoly of terminal facilities to one railroad corporation. It would not doom visitors to

site named, but he seems to be apprehensive that it is difficult of access. His fears might able to land passengers at the proposed buildings, and that it has unequalled water approaches. Timid persons, who shrink from braving the perds of navigation by the East River, and the danger of the Elevated roads, can go from New-Jersey to Manhattanville, which is a short half-hour away, by the safe but leisurely horse-car. When it is considered in addition that the Southern Boulevard skirts the grounds and could be

distance between Port Morris and Fifty-ninthninth-st. and the Tribune Building; and that the proposed grounds are three miles nearer the City Hall than Inwood, the lack of facilities for transportation ought certainly to cause no alarm. Easy access by water is only one of the favorable features of this site. If, as alleged, the East River is a Service reformer if he loses the Controllership, terror to mariners, this is one drawback to be considered; but the thousands who daily trust themselves to the swift boats on this stream have not yet discovered any danger. As a matter of record, too, the serious collisions in this harbor have occurred elsewhere, and mainly in more open waters.

One thing is certain. If this committee is brooding over some new scheme to get a foothold in any corner of the Park, it will be time and effort squandered. And there is little time to spare. It is said that the Legislative Sub-Committee are entertaining a proposition to ask for a change of the law which will London Leonomist as deserving the careful at- Unless this body moves with more celerity in tention of all who are interested in the condi- the fature, an additional extension of time tion of the Indian Empire. The Economist says: will be needed. At the present rate of progress the Fair will hardly get under full head-

the decorous dulness in which they while away the inter-campaign period. Why then, may we be permitted to ask, does Mr. Henry Watterson startle everybedy by a double-leaded shrick of a column where the overcrowding is far more threaten- and a balf on the subject of Free Trade, and why does his volcanie newspaper. The Courier-Journal, at this peaceful time, of all others, burst into such sudden and wiolcut eruption? True, some one has charged him with below for putting the Free-Trade plank in the Cacamant platform; but, bless us, insu't he got used to that yet? Is be going to grow steadily in unpopularity. charged him with idiocy for putting the Free-Trade plank in the Cincipnate platform; but, bless us, pluege and kick in this way every time that particular ante-election echo salutes his ears? Let us hope not. It disturbs the screnity of the Democratic mind, now occupied with deep plans for eforming the Civil Service, and it rasps he feelings of the general public. Just hick of it! Here, four weeks after election, in the mulat of profound calm, this Kentucky jouralist rips off the poultice of science which was just beginning to heal the blows of campaign wounds, with a quotation in capitals of the free trade plank To the people of the Southern States it is ex- many places the pressure has become so tre- in the Democratic platform of 1876 and the follow-

nt or dim the justre of one single golden sy Idiocy! Well, what of it? If it was idi na in the stringse, that they public service be paid representatives of ordan i rascality and put in their places representas who will creet, in "A Fariff for Revente Only, ries of wise and just laws as a substitute for the prevailing system, which enables the few to k medean, rough-shod and in triumph ever the desor the many, as our Philadelphia protections lid stalk over ours!

would stalk over ours!

Mr. Watterson to not specially responsible for the artif plack in the Concumuati platform. But he is early, thankfully, gleefully ready, to take upon ourself all the responsibility which cither friend or saily, thankfully, greated which either friend on the state of the responsibility which either friend on the state of the willing to put upon aim. One thing far anilod atel brazen hordes of Pilagery and Profession man deposit on: the day of quiboling nullities and fine-serving compromises as to the farifficaver; the old, bright blue onner, with its shapping the content of the state of the prow of the flags of the prow of the flags. Description, against the property of the dag-stap has been set seaward, and there's not an other, a man or a marker in all the dest who wishes to see the land again until the pirates, and piracy are

All of which shows courage and confidence, to be sure, but it nevertheless reminds us of a similar exhibition of those qualities by the late Peleg Snaffles, who, driving his spavined mare at a horse-race and coming in about a quarter of a mile behind all his competitors, instead of stopping at the judges' stand kept on around the track with a great deal of shouting and hallooing. He was halted the second metal dishes, and the like; another, to be called one round by the judges, who said: "Mr. Smallles, ou're making a good deal of confusion on the track; before you go any further it will be necessary for you to say whether you're trotting that more in the ast race or in the one that was trotted on this track a year ago." And Mr. Snailles answered: "Neither on'em. But she's a glorious mare, and I'm just warming her up for next year. Folks said I was a fool for entering her in this race, but I'm just ready, thankfully, gleefully ready, to take the responsibility for trying her on once more moxt year."

It will be interesting to observe the attitude taken turing the coming session of Congress by the newspapers and Congressmen who participated in the liver movement of two years ago. They are now brought squarely in face of the fact that the country does not want the 41214 grain deliars, which are accommissing in the Treasury vauits as fast as the mints manufacture them. They are also guard the house of the poet, and the events and confronted by the plain proposition of the contract of the house of the poet, and the events and emotions of those terrible days greevonsly affected the health of Mile. Englisher or "Lin" as Gautter at Secretary Sherman to melt up these coins and make them over into pieces worth intrinsically as much as the gold deltars. The silver advocates professed to be ardent bimetallists at the time the 'eraze" was in progress. Are they convinced by this time that genuine bimetallism requires equality of value between the unit coin of the two precious metals? If the currency is to go upon two legs th legs must be of equal length, or one will become conparatively useless. The bimetallic principle car nave no fair trial with a silver dollar worth eight or ten cents less than the gold dollar, and only kept in Muses P. Stevenson, served in the war of the Rebellion, irculation by a legal-tender act and a law foreing the Government to coin it in Exed monthly quantities. If we are to make silver an important part of the basis of our paper corrency and of the actual circulating medium, let us give it a fair show. We shall soon see whether the silver men will help Mr. Sherman's effort to do this.

It may not be amiss to remind our readers who have been scanning the official returns of the election in this State that THE TRIBUNE estimated General Garfield's plantility before the Morey letter appeared at 30,000. Naturally we made no allow- of the door unnoficed, and was as quickly passed into ances for the effect of a political crime, which, two months ago, would have seemed impossible. The effect of it, we believe, was to reduce the Republican plurality from somewhere about the 30,000 which we estimated to the 21,033 which the canvassers returned. A week before election we estimated Hancock's majority in this city at something less

sured the public that Port Morris is the best at least three of the morning papers of different parties bulletined 58,000 majority for Hancock in this city, THE TRIBUNE had it in big letters 40,000 -just 1,200 votes away from the official count. In Kings County we gave Hancock a week before election 12,000, with a probable fall to 10,000; the official count is 9,311. In the other counties below Harlem River, we gave him 3,000; the count is 3,311. Below Harlem River we gave him in all 63,000; the count is 59,907. In an estimate made a week beforehand, then, we were just 3,000 votes away from the official count in a total vote of 358,106.

> We are enabled to give our readers this morning the pleasure of reading one of the more important poems from Mr. Tennyson's new volume before it reaches the public. The poem will be found on the sixth page of this issue, together with the poel's touching dedication of the book to his baby grandson and namesake. Measts, J. R. Osnood & Co. day simultaneously with its issue in England. through a rapid stroke of book-making. The copy was received by them at 2 p. m. on Monday, and twenty-six hours later complete bound copies, the volume being of nearly 100 pages, were ready.

The Democracy has not been so subdued as 11 13 now since 1865.

Can't Speaker Randall be induced to talk about his share in declaring the Morey letter to be Garfield's ! He never declared it to be genuine in publie, and perhaps he did not do so in private. He was present at Barnum's headquarters when the letter was examined. What did he say should? There is an uncommonly fine subject for an interview here.

Here's trouble. While all the other journalists of the Democratic party are trying to make Civil Service Reform the one issue, Watterson rushes to the front with the old free-trade plank, and says the party must sink or swim with that. He says the party would have won if they had stood by that plank in the late campaign, but they "quailed and ran away. They did worse; they seduced General allow them to postpene the Fair until 1885. Hancock into a field of speculation of which he howed himself wholly unfamiliar, and, beside breaking the line, they made their leader, otherwise a brilliant one, ridiculous," There is the flaver of the truth of history about this. Watterson will be needed. At the present rate of progress the Fair will hardly get under full headway before the year of grace two thousand and one.

ERNTUCKY IN ERUPTION.

The Presidential election was over almost four weeks ago. Most of the Democratic newspapers that up to that time bad been flinging their arms abroad and doing the howing dervish business, have either betaken themselves to the current skim-milk of Civil Service discussion, or settled into the decorons dulness in which they while away the decorons dulness in which they while away the serving compromises as to the tariff is over, the old, bright, blue banner, with its simple mastription, Free trade and suitors' rights, has some up to the masthead, the prow of the flagship has been set seaward, and there's not an officer, a man or a marine in all the fleet who wishes to see their decorons dulness in which they while away the

Has anybody heard Harnum express any sorrow because he was "imposed upon"? He was so sorrow, that two days after he found it out he was sending hes by the yard all over the country sustaining the imposition. Pobr innocent man?

Chalmers is a sort of a pioneer. He is likely to be the first man to be turned out of his stolen seat

The spectacle of a Democratic Congress attending trictly to the public business will be a novelty,

Major W. H. Quincy, a deveted disciple of John Kelly and Tammeany Hall, has sent to a friend in Olno a long explanation of the causes of Democraite deteat in this State, and the letter has been published. Major Quiney makes a vigorous defence of Tummany, and adds: "The unexpected introduction of the tariff issue, and our plank in the Chachman platform advocating a 'tanif for nevenue only,' and our want of courage and principle to maintain it as it stood or to renounce it manto maintain it as it stood or to renounce it man-mily; the unwillingness on the part of business then to vote for a change in the National Adminis-tration through fear of the effect upon our present prosperity; the appeals to the workingmen now satisfied with their condition; the sectional issue, and the old dirad of or opposition to the Salid South, and the lack of money on our part to meet necessary and absolute election expenses, and the superabundance of funds in the hands of Re-publicans, all tended to decrease our chances of success. The foolish and criminal Chinese letter, and the association of our National Comparison, with it, as aponsor or god-failing, that in materials, if it

next Presidential campaign on a civil service reform and free trade platform. The first plank would scare off all the office-seekers and the second all the workingmen.

PERSONAL.

Minister Andrew D. White is visiting Paris, the Berlin Legation remaining in charge of Mr. Sidney

The Emperor William, old as he is, killed 118 deer and wild boars during his recent hunning excursion

Dr. Charles N. Sims, the naw Chancellor of Syracuse University, is an elderly but handsome man, of amiable and modest manner. He will go to Syracuse to live in April. Mr. Wendell Phillips was sixty-nine years old on

Menday. His friends showed that they remembered it by sending him quantities of flowers. Several of his Irish admirers united in presenting him with a beautiful harp in flowers. Young Robert Barrett Browning has just completed three new pictures. One, to be called "Still Lafe," represents a group of sunflowers, melons,

"Disturbed Late," is a portrait of a family of owls of his own rearing; the third picture represents an inclosure with three figures in the rear of a cottage and is called " Fan-Garden." President Hayes, at the dinner of the St. Andrew's Society at Pholadelphia, Tuesday, said that he was a direct descendant of George Hayes, who prrived in this country from Scotland 200 years ago; and he added that he was proud of his lineage.

General Sherman said that if Scotland had not so fertile a soil as Ohio and Illinois, it had produced men of great brains, who had all over the world shed lustre and honor on themselves and their Mile. Emilie Gautier, the elder sister of the writer Theophile Gantier, has just died at the little country house to which she relired with her sister Zee upon the death of their brother. Mile. Gautter was a good and charming woman. During the

ways called her. GENERAL NOTES.

Mrs. Judith Stevenson, who recently died in Chester, N.H., was born on Os ober 30, 1796, her maiden asme being Judita True. Her father, Captain Benjamin True, was a Revolutionary soldler, and did guard dury at the execution of Major Andre, 100 years ago; her grandfather served in the French and Indian war; her husband served in the war of 1812, for wines she receivel a pension; her son William, and her grandson, hus making a con manus line of patriolic and descendants for more than a century.

Cupid has not only hughed at locksmiths in Virginia, but launched a flubboat on the Potomac and whistled, "Row, bushle, row," Twenty accred Sixteen and was in turn adored. Sixteen's grandfather and step father objected to Twenty and planned to transport her from Rockingham County to St. Louis. At Harper's Ferry the party halted to wait for a train. While the three-Sixteen, her stepfather and her grandfather-were iting in the reception room at the depot, a gentle tap on the window arrested the attention of Sixteen. She saw the motion of a woman's hand-stiently stepped out the pantry and piaced under lock and key for a few moments by the chambermaid. Thence she was struthily cuided to the bank of the river, where her lover, with a ninister, was walring with a flat-book. This they ontered, and it was speedily she vod to the middle of the Potomac, where the coremony was performed which prenounced them m n and wife, while the stepfather viewed the seens from the from bridge which spans the